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The Last Resolution of the Most Christian King, In Relation to a General PEACE, and the present Miserable Estate of *HUNGARIA* and the EMPIRE:

Contained in a Memorial Given in, unto the *ESTATES* of the *Empire* Assembled at RATISBONNE The 26th of July 1684.

By the Count of *CREEC* Plenipotentiary there from his said Christian Majesty.

Translated from the French Printed Copy by a sure Hand, and Re-printed at Edinburgh, *Anno Dom.* 1684.

THE Count of *Creey* Plenipotentiary for the most Christian King at the Diet of *Ratisbonne*, addressing by his Majesties Order to the Proposition that was made him the 21th of July, in the Name of the Imperial Commission and in the behalf of the Emperor, by *Monsieur* his Commissioner, finds himself Oblig'd to avouch that his Majesty having received almost at the same time, the Proposal and Writing, which had been communicated to this Diet by the Dictatorship, the Fourth of this Month, under the Name of the Commission Imperial, has extreamly admir'd at the manner, and almost incompatible Contradiction of the two Writings, which he has been very much troubl'd to apprehend, that being former so great misfortunes wherewith the Emperor's Estates have been threaten'd for this long while since, and with which they are already at the point of being overwhelm'd

whelm'd as the Propoſal of *Monſieur* the Commiſſary alledges, the Emperors Miniſters ſhould by a Writing ſo far diſtant from all Accommodation as is the *Decree* of the Imperial Commiſſion, bring into diſpute all that has been for ſo long time tranſacted in the Conferences at *Nimmengen*, reſume the ſame Difficulties which they have been Oblig'd to abandon, and which have been determined after a method the moſt uncontroulable, that could be obſerv'd among Soveraign Princes; think to make it appear, that they did his Majeſty a favour in not demanding *Dommages* while they deſpoyl him of all that he poſſeſſes by vertue of the Treaties of *Munſter* and *Nimmengen*, and openly demonſtrate a Deſign to kindle a new War in the Empire, inſtead of managing their Affairs to the beſt advantage, and Re-uniting their Forces againſt the Infidels.

In a word, ought it not to ſeem very ſtrange, that in one of theſe two Writings that appeared almoſt at one and the ſame time, there ſhould be an acknowledgement of ſtanding in a Preſsing and moſt indiſpenſable neceſsity of the ſpeedy Aſsiſtance of the Princes and Eſtates of the Empire againſt the Inundation of the *Ottoman* Arms, and that in the other there ſhould be nothing of argument left forgotten to retain and Employ in the very Heart of the Empire, all the Forces of the ſame Princes and the ſame Eſtates, and to ſet them by the Ears one againſt the other?

It is an Eaſie thing to make a judgment of this ſo ſurpriſing Variety; For that we cannot attribute the Confeſsion which *Monſieur* the Commiſſary makes in his Propoſal, of the Extremity to which the Emperors Affairs are reduc'd, but to the always too Faithful and too ſincere Providence of a preſsing neceſsity; and the haughty menaces of the Decree of the Imperial Commiſsion, but to the *Humour* of the *Spaniſh* Miniſters, who inſpire them, and the Entire Devotion which the Emperors Miniſters are Oblidg'd to have for a Forraign and diſtant Nation, which never lays to Heart the loſs of *Hungary* nor the Calamites of *Germany*, and which would have the continual Sacrifice which they make of the Intereſts of *Germany* to be look'd upon as a mark of its Grandeur and Puiſſance. But tho upon conſideration onely in its ſelf of the Propoſal which *Monſieur* the Commiſsioner had in charge to make, there is no Perſon who may not ſee how little of reaſon it contains, and how little it is to be regarded. Nevertheleſs as his Majeſty is reſolv'd not to let any opportunity paſs of giving the Eſtates of the Empire the marks of his good Intentions, he would have them alſo call to mind, that it is now ſome Eight Months ago, when foreſeeing well, that the Court of *Vienna*'s abandoning themſelves to the Counſels of *Spain* would draw upon it all thoſe misfortunes, wherewith *Hungary* is at preſent afflicted, he apply'd for remedy of all thoſe condeſcenſions which in reaſon might be expected from him to reconcile his Differences with the Empire. 'Tis well known, that he was at the beginning willing to have reduc'd all his pretenſions to the onely Poſſeſsion of what he enjoyed the Firſt of *Auguſt*, 1680. And that of *Straſburgh* and its dependencies on this ſide the *Rhine*. And that he Offered to renounce expreſly all his other

other pretensions, what ever Titles he had or might recover for the time to come.

It is also to be observ'd, that since the expiration of the time which he had given for the acceptance of his Offers, he would not take any advantage of the ill Condition of the Affairs of the Empire, and the Easie Opportunity which he had to enter *Germany* (had it been no more than the suffrages of the Electors, and other well affected Princes) and to remove those Oppositions which others made to the Establishment of Peace.

His Majesty had reason to promise to himself, that after the Electoral Colledge had concluded, that there could be nothing determin'd upon more advantageous for the welfare and Security of the Empire, than a speedy accommodation with his Majesty, even upon the Terms which he had propos'd, therefore that the Court of *Vienna* would so much the sooner conform to the judgment of so many Electors and Princes, so providently prudent and Zealous for their Country, that while he acted nothing contrary to the good will and liking of the most Interested, he should thereby Re-unite the whole Empire in the defence of the Territories and Estates which belong to it. Nevertheless that Court wholly Govern'd by the Counsels of the *Spaniards*, and preferring them before the Electors and Princes of the Empire, has rather chosen to leave part of his Forces in the Empire, to satisfie the Fantastical humors of *Spain*, then receive the Offers which several Electors and Princes made him of their Forces for his own Defence; and to neglect the care of his Frontiers next to the *Turks*, than desist from that design which he had of declaring War against his Majesty Upon this prospect it is, that that Court has always laboured by the Credit which it has with several Princes, and by certain Intrigues, which are but too well known, to prevent the Concurrence of those Princes to the Establishment of the Peace, and has also been at greater expences in Negotiations to all the Princes of *Europe*, to engage them in Leagues with that Court against *France*, then in Warlike Ammunitions and Preparations to put his Armies and Fortresses in a condition to make a just and vigorous Resistance, when they should be Assail'd.

In regard therefore that his Majesty has so many proofs of the Evil Intentions of the Imperial Ministers, and that he is well assured, that that Court shal no sooner have patch'd up a Dishonourable Peace with the *Turks*, which it has been a long time labouring to accomplish, and which perhaps, it might more easily have obtained, if the meanness of the Offers had not caused the Infidels to conceive greater hopes of winning far more considerable advantages by Force, but that they will pursue their Enmity against *France*; His Majesty should be wanting, according to all the rules of prudence in what he owes to his Allies, as also to the welfare of his Crown, If he should enter into any Engagement with the Emperor, as he proposes; rather he Declares the contrary, and that he will reserve to himself the same Liberty which he has hitherto adhered to, to take such measures as shall be most agreeable to the Justice of his Rights, and his Obligations to his *Allies*.

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But yet to let all *Europe* see how highly his Generosity is sensible of the Deplorable Condition, into which the vast Projects of the Court of *Vienna*, have involv'd the Affairs of Christendom, and to the end he may contribute as much as lyes in him, as well towards the Establishment of a good correspondence with the Empire, as also to Re-unite all the Dominions that compose it, for the Publick Defence, his Majesty Declares, that he will not only upon this consideration forgo all his dammages which of right he may lay claim to, for all his Extraordinary Expences which the Leagues fram'd against him by the Intrigues of the *House* of *Austria*, have Oblig'd him to disburse, and to content himself with the same Conditions formerly offer'd, But also, because he will not give the Princes and Estates of the Empire any cause to disquiet themselves, he is contented to agree to a Truce of Thirty years upon the same Conditions which have been proposd on his part for a definitive accommodation, during which time there may be Opportunity sufficient, peaceably to find out the means of bringing it to pass,

But in regard his Majesty is resolv'd not to be long delayed in uncertainty, he has given Order to the Count of *Crecy* to Declare in his behalf, that he revokes from henceforth all the Offers which he made for the welfare and Advantage of Christendom, if they are not accepted by the Estates of the Empire, and the Treaty be not concluded and Sign'd by the End of *August* next: And to Declare that all the Miseries that shall afflict Christendom for the future shall be imputed only to those that refuse Offers so advantageous to the Empire. *Given at Ratisbonne, July the 20th 1683.*

The Count of CRECY.

Edinburgh, Re-Printed by the Heir of *Andrew Anderson*, Printer to his most Sacred Majesty.